

FIVE CENTS

equipped for a walk, and was passing the door without stopping. Miss Travers caught sight of and called to him.

"You are going walking, Kate? Do you mean to go with me?" as he stepped into the hall could have started her, for she had never seen the expression of his face and confusion that appeared on Mrs. Rayner's face.

"I thought you were out," said Mr. Rayner, "and I was wondering if you were." "I am not out," said Mrs. Rayner, "and I am not going walking. I am only going to the hall to see if you are there."

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"Will you answer a quiet question or two?" she finally asked.

"You know perfectly well I will," was the sisterly rejoinder.

"How long does it take a letter to go from here to New York?"

"Five or six days, I suppose."

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side-out, a Chinese servant, who was coming in, saw her and called to her.

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anxious. Soberly against her inclination, she obeyed her lord, for, as has been said, she was a loyal wife, and for the time being the lady became the recipient of her undivided attention.

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SEASONABLE Medical Hall, GOODS.

CRANBERRIES

CELERY,

SAUR KRAUT,

PRUNES,

ONIONS

Phenix Hall.

L. STOCKTON,

Merchant Tailor

STILL TO THE FRONT,

L. STOCKTON.

MUNRO & CO.

HAVE REMOVED

NINTH STREET,

Between Ross and Pacific Avenues,

They have now Full Lines of the

BEST BRANDS

Liquors in Stock,

Which they are Selling at the LOWEST PRICES.

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For the Blood and Skin diseases prevalent at the season of the Year, a Sure Remedy.

HALPIN'S HAIR PROMOTER!

Comments the effect of Aftershave on the Hair.

Halpin's Horse & Cattle Remedies.

Give Per. of Satisfaction.

PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS

Prepared Day or Night by Complaint Dispensary

N. J. HALPIN,

CHEMIST & DRUGGIST,

BRANDON, MAN

WESTERN DIVISION.

TIME TABLE.

CORRECTED TO DECEMBER 2, 1889

READ DOWN. STATIONS. READ UP.

7:00 pm San Francisco, S.F. 7:45 am

10:00 pm Portland, O. S.F. 8:20 am

12:00 pm Tacoma, W.T. 10:00 am

12:00 pm Seattle, W.T. 2:00 am

A 3:00 pm Victoria A 10:30 am

13:00 pm Vancouver 14:25 am

13:10 pm Westminster 14:22 am

19:22 North Bend 8:19 am

4:13 Kamloops 23:00 am

12:15 Glacier House 14:25 am

12:15 Donald 12:35 am

11:15 Golden 11:35 am

10:15 Field 10:35 am

22:25 Bad Hot Springs 6:45 am

22:15 Canmore 5:55 am

2:20 Calgary 2:30 am

10:00 Medicine Hat 18:30 am

10:17 Dunmore 17:45 am

12:40 Maple Creek 15:20 am

16:45 Swift Current 11:30 am

21:55 Moose Jaw 6:25 am

23:35 Regina 4:20 am

1:12 Quippena 2:57 am

4:05 Broadview 24:15 am

12:15 Virden 20:20 am

11:15 Arl 18:15 am

11:15 Lx J Brandon 18:15 am

12:15 Carberry 18:04 am

14:20 Portage la Prairie 16:02 am

14:40 High Bluff 15:11 am

16:50 Winnipeg A13:20 am

A 9:45 am Lv Winnipeg A 12:50 pm

11:25 Morris 11:18 am

12:15 Greta 10:25 am

4:00 pm Grand Forks 7:40 am

8:00 pm Duluth 3:35 am

6:15 am Minneapolis 5:40 am

6:55 Ar St Paul Lv 5:00 am

7:10 Kansas City 9:50 am

7:30 St Louis 9:00 am

7:00 am Ar Chicago Lv 10:30 pm

F 17:30 Lv Winnipeg E 10:50 am

G 24:01 Rat Portage E 5:00 am

13:55 West Port William 15:20 am

G 14:30 Arl D 14:30 Lv

3:30 pm Port Arthur D 3:15 pm

8:40 pm Schreiber C 9:20 am

H 8:00 am Chippewia 8:20 pm

H 3:13 pm Lv Sudbury Ar C 1:12 pm

H 7:00 pm Lv North Bay Ar C 8:35 am

B 4:30 am Toronto B 11:15 pm

9:04 Hamilton 6:35 am

11:20 am Niagara Falls 4:35 am

2:15 pm Wingham 2:15 am

12:00 noon London 5:00 am

12:30 pm St. Thomas 4:35 am

B 4:20 pm Ar Detroit Lv 3:12 pm

B 6:30 pm Lv North Bay Ar C 9:45 am

B 12:05 am Pembroke 4:12 am

1:36 am Renfrew 2:50 am

5:00 am Ar Carleton Place Lv 1:20 am

E 10:30 am Prescott Ar B 1:50 pm

2:25 pm Brockville 3:00 am

4:10 am Ottawa 12:30 am

8:00 am Montreal 8:30 pm

2:30 pm Quebec 1:30 am

7:00 am New York Lv 7:30 am

8:50 pm Boston, N AND N 9:00 am

1:10 pm St. John 4:10 pm

10:50 pm Ar Halifax Lv 6:50 am

REMARKS.

A Daily, B daily except Sunday, C daily except Monday, D daily except Tuesday, E daily except Wednesday, F daily except Thursday, G daily except Friday, H daily except Saturday, I Monday, Wednesday and Friday, K Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Trains east of Brandon run on central standard time, between Brandon and Donald on mountain standard time, and west of Donald on Pacific standard time.

Victoria. Steamers for Puget Sound, Alaska, San Francisco and Southern California, points, Vancouver, with Canadian Pacific, Puget Sound, Victoria and with C.P.R. steamships to China and Japan.

Golden. With steamer for Windermere and Coeur d'Alene districts.

Lanquar. With S.W. & C. Star, Co. for Victoria, etc.

Portage la Prairie. With M. & N.W. Railway.

Winnipeg. With branch lines diverging.

Port Arthur. With Canadian Pacific, Steamship line, during season of lake navigation.

Steamers leave Port Arthur every Thursday and Saturday.

Excursion Dining and Sleeping Cars on all through trains. Through tickets at lowest rates on sale at principal stations, and at City Ticket Office, 41 Main St., Winnipeg.

GEO. OLDS, D. McNEILL, Gen. Traffic Mgr., Gen. Pass. Agent, Montreal, Gen'l. Agent, Montreal.

WM. HAYES, ROBT. KERR, Gen'l. Agent, Winnipeg, Gen'l. Agent, Winnipeg.

The Brandon Mail.

THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1890.

The patriotism and public morality of the genuine Grit fill a large basket when snugly packed together. After the revelations in the House on the Rykert matter, they were very anxious to get rid of "the Lincoln boulder," in the interest of public morality, you know, and to open a way for accomplishing the end they agreed to place no candidate in the field, to allow A. H. Pettit, a Conservative, of Grimsby, a very strong man, to cleanse the atmosphere. Had they allowed matters to stand in that way Pettit would be elected as sure as ever a man was, and the public would hear no more of Rykert. However as soon as Pettit entered the field the faithful put up a man, the object being to elect a Grit rather than cleanse the constituency as seen by the Conservative feeling divided. When Pettit saw the dodge, he very wisely and sensibly withdrew, not wishing to sacrifice himself in the interest of Grimsby, and at this the Globe yells itself hoarse. But the print may just as well spare its rusty voice. Until it reaches its party to have some respect for their agreements, it can expect nothing better. The present Grit candidate is Rykert's late opponent, and the probabilities are he will receive a respectable dose of what he got before. Under the circumstances the election of Lincoln should return Rykert again. When he ran the last time every letter and every charge brought up in the House were brought up against him, and after their disclosure, he was good enough for the constituency, he is no worse now. Even if it was nothing more than to teach the Grit voters a trick in consistency and veracity. Rykert should be re-elected. We have no sympathy with the boodling character, but Grimsby must be taught it has a right to observe its compact as well as any other party.

There appears to be a tempest in a teapot between the city council and the Electric Light Co. these times. The council made the men of light an offer of \$2000 a year to light the city, and the light men refuse it. This in turn has brought many who are either friendly to the light Co. or financially interested in it to the aid of the aldermen who oppose a larger grant, and so the war wages. The long and short of the matter is this. It is highly desirable the city should be lit, but the council are not justified in paying "too much for the whistle," even if it is a good one. The council should offer the company fair remuneration, considering the cost of light in other places, and the other surrounding circumstances, but in justice to the tax-payers they must refuse to pay more. The council are already taking heavy liabilities for essentials, and they must remember the limit of two cents on the dollar tax will readily be reached, and when it is reached the spinning wheel will commence to matter whether the streets are in light or in darkness.

HARD TIMES IN DAKOTA.

Mr. Hendrickson, who is connected with the foreign department of the C. P. R. immigration bureau, returned on Friday last from a month's sojourn in Northern Dakota. He has been thither in the interests of Manitoba immigration, and has come into contact with all phases of life in the territory to the south of us. For five years past a great many of the farmers have had scarcely any crop and for the past three years positively none at all. The result of this condition of affairs is that many of the best farmers to be found on the continent are in a state next to despair and are determined to make a shift. Should their crops put out all right for the next three years they will be able to do nothing more than pay off their debts. Being hemmed in in this way they are restless and resentful of outrageous treatment accorded them by money lending sharks. In some instances as high as 60 per cent. per annum is charged by these soulless people. Thirty per cent. is a common interest. Many of the farmers feel that they would not be acting dishonestly if they picked up what few things they have around them and made for Manitoba, leaving their land and improvements to those who have made their burdens unnecessarily heavy. Mr. Hendrickson placarded sections of Dakota with attractive bills picturing Manitoba. He also distributed a quantity of literature. His efforts are sure to bring good results to this province.

The foregoing is from the Winnipeg Tribune, and in the face of all the knowledge it is receiving daily from reliable sources of the disadvantages of the United States, as compared with the Canadian Northwest, as a field for emigrants to settle in, it is constantly in its editorial columns leading the opportunities across the line. It is an undisputed fact that when Grit interests have to be advanced the genuine Grit print will always defend its own nest to advance them. No one will deny that a fruit grower, or a man who desires a warm climate, or a capitalist who wants to invest in certain lines of manufactures or commercial business may be better able to suit himself across the lines than he can in our Northwest; but that is not the point the field the Canadian Northwest offers is for farming, cattle raising and manufacturing in a manner with commercial openings as the other classes increase. The article above proves that in these respects there is no comparison between the countries, but certainly the Grit interests the Tribune will back this again. Why does not the Tribune tell the truth, and let party interests stand or fall by it. Supposing that by Commerce

and Union, Annexation or anything else of that character for the sake of argument the farmer got his implements 10 or even 20 percent. cheaper than he can get them in Manitoba, what extent would that benefit him if he had to pay 60 per cent. interest for the money? It is generally known the terms for all implements across the lines are cash, and the farmer to buy them has to use money worth 60 per cent. or borrow it at that rate. The Tribune ought to know it, if it does not that on good security money can be got anywhere in this country at 10 per cent. and that even on note or chattel security the most exacting private banks get but little more than 15 per cent. while the implement dealers never exact a higher rate on unpaid amounts than 8 or 10 per cent. Why does not the Tribune publish these facts to the world instead of telling people living under a 50 tariff in the states, the people of Manitoba are ground to atoms under one 15 per cent. loss? No, what this country wants more than a heavy expenditure for immigration and railways, is a press that thinks more of building up the country than of bolstering up Tom Greenway, Joe Martin & Co.

THE FREE PRESS CAN'T SEE IT.

It appears the Winnipeg Free Press does not take very kindly to our strictures on the consistency of itself and the Montreal Witness in opposing charges conflicting with the Hudson's Bay R.R. in view of the part they took in their agitation against the C.P.R. monopoly. Truth is not always palatable to some, but the M.P. is hardly responsible for that. The Free Press will not deny it opposed every parallel the Hudson's Bay R.R. claim, but also the charging of any roads calculated to draw traffic from it as that would interfere with the prospects of the promoters of the road in the money markets of the world. Now, the C.P.R. was given a monopoly for the very reason the F.P. desires to see the Hudson's Bay line protected. When, in 1880, the syndicate signed the contract it was with the distinct understanding no road would be allowed to interfere with its traffic for 20 years, the time it was thought it would require to complete it and put it in full operation; and it was by the company's representing, a monopoly was secured to the road that the capitalists advanced money for its construction. It is to enable the Hudson's Bay Company to make the same representations the C.P.R. did in the money markets, that the Free Press wants to see the coast clear for it by Federal enactment. As for our part we can see nothing but inconsistency in this. Let the F.P. and the Witness see as they may, excepting that it will be honorable and consistent to agitate for a breaking up of the terms on which the Hudson's Bay people secure their money, the next day after it is secured, as was the case in the matter of the C.P.R.

The Free Press must not appear to be so uniformed as to believe the agitation in Manitoba was solely for the permission to build long lines in the province, which was its undisputed right. The agitation was to build lines crossing the boundary or at least to make such connections with outside lines as would drain the legitimate trade of the C.P.R. into American channels. It requires very great discriminating power to see the difference in effect to railway whether its trade is done by cross or parallel lines so long as it is taken. The effect of paralleling the Hudson's Bay line is to diminish its chances in the money market, to be built, and to take its trade afterwards, which the Free Press denounces, and the object of the agitation in Manitoba, which the F.P. championed, was to cut off the C.P.R. traffic by

NORTHWEST MATTERS.

Our friends in the Northwest are acting very wisely in holding conventions to discuss the situation and suggest legislation in the matter of responsible government, official language, a school system, etc. etc. The Federal Government can have no other object in view than in governing the territories according to the wishes of the settlers, provided these wishes are reasonable, in harmony with the constitution and are calculated to inflict no injustice on any other part or other sections of the country. Now is the time the people ought to pronounce upon the school and language questions while the country has but territorial government, and is not affected by the constitution and are the provinces while in fact the whole aspect of both issues rests with the Federal Government alone. We are not of the opinion full responsible government in any case is best for the people, as it will entail a paraphernalia in administration that is sufficiently expensive to consume the entire revenues, and leave little or nothing for distribution among the people. It is government that is eating the heart out of Manitoba's receipts from all sources, and our friends in the Territories should see they do not too hastily impose the same responsibility upon themselves. What the territories require is a better control by the representatives of the receipts from the taxes and with that secured they can, for years to come, have but little fault to

find with their present form of Government. Besides this, if they secure responsible government before the school and language questions are settled to the satisfaction of the majority, the territories will be under the force of the constitution the same as Manitoba is, and it will be the Imperial authorities and not the Provincial or Federal authorities who will have control of the questions. These are views of the questions that should have full consideration at the conventions before decided action is taken.

WHO WAS SCORCHED?

The following tilt, which we take verbatim from Hansard, took place in the House of Commons recently, and the Portland Liberal says of it, "Duly got scorched." Without further comment, we allow our readers to form their own opinions. In the connection, we may, however, ask the public what they think of the Brandon patent held by a Conservative newspaper, when it is so discreditably abused as it is known to be at home:

MR. DALY. It was not my intention to take any part in the discussion of this afternoon, as I do not pretend to be an expert, the same as the hon. gentleman who has just sat down (Mr. Watson) pretends to be, on every subject which comes under discussion in this House. To apply a well known quotation, the hon. gentleman troubles in where angels fear to tread. He gives his opinions to this House in opposition to opinions of the hon. member for Preston (Mr. McDougall), who speaks of what he knows, when he deals with the iron industry. I simply rise to reply in a very few words, to the reference which the hon. member for Marquette has made as to the sentiments of the Conservative electors of Manitoba, on the protective tariff.

MR. WATSON. I read your own paper.

MR. DALY. The hon. gentleman has not read my paper. He has read a paper which is just as "giddy" as the hon. gentleman is, and I want the hon. gentleman to understand that I utterly repudiate that the Brandon Times is Conservative, or ever was Conservative. The editor and the proprietor of the Brandon Times is like a great many people who would be Conservatives for revenue purposes only, and just so long as he could get whatever he could obtain, he was a Conservative. He is no longer a Conservative, he does not represent the views of the electors of the district which I represent, nor does he represent the public opinion of the Province of Manitoba.

MR. WATSON. He was a Conservative.

MR. DALY. He called himself such, but I do not know whether he was or not. I was about to say, Mr. Speaker, that in the position which I take upon this tariff, I have the courage of my conviction. I don't care whether there are Conservatives in the Province of Manitoba who differ from me. They have a right to differ from me if they so wish, but I say now, as I said on previous occasions, to this House, that we must look to the fact and the people of Manitoba must look to the fact, that they are but a component part of this great Confederation. This tariff is building up this great country, no matter what hon. gentlemen on the other side may say to the contrary.

I may say a little harshly against one particular Province, or against one particular portion of a Province, but we have the resulting benefits of it. If by this tariff, we can build up manufacturing industries in the Province of Ontario, which will give employment to hundreds of men, who will consume the products of our western country, we are by that means benefiting Manitoba and the North-West Territories. If, on the other hand, by building these industries in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, we can give to our people machinery just as good and as well made as can be got on the other side of the line and as cheap, or a cheaper price, we are pursuing the policy of building up a great country for ourselves, with mutual advantages to all classes of the people. The hon. gentleman for Marquette (Mr. Watson) has referred to the question of farm machinery. I am tired of quoting to the House, as I have done for the last three or four years, figures to show that so far as agricultural implements are concerned, they can be purchased in the Province of Manitoba to-day, cheaper than they could be purchased before the 35 per cent. duty was imposed.

MR. WATSON. You are wrong.

MR. DALY. I am not wrong.

MR. WATSON. What are the prices across the line?

MR. DALY. The fact of the matter further is, that we can buy even American machinery cheaper in Manitoba to-day than we could before the tariff was imposed.

MR. WATSON. What is the comparison between the prices in Manitoba and the prices across the line?

SOME HONORABLE MEMBERS. Order.

MR. DALY. I do not think I interrupted the hon. gentleman when he was speaking. If I am hitting him very hard, he should take his medicine like a good little boy.

MR. WATSON. You are not hitting me hard at all.

MR. DALY. I have said anything unpatriotic, I withdraw my words, but I want the hon. gentleman to understand distinctly that I am not going to be interrupted by him or by anybody else. I think I have conducted myself as a gentleman when he was speaking; but the hon. gentleman is continually in the habit of interrupting members on this side of the House when they are speaking, and when I say that I would not dare to say anything to him inside the House, which I would not say outside of the House, I want him to understand that I fear him neither inside nor outside of the House. I was going to say, Mr. Speaker, in relation to agricultural implements, that the Province of Manitoba, that our farmers are able to get in Canada just as good implements as they can buy in the United States and at as cheap a price. I stated to the House, in the speech which I made on the Budget, that the Massey Manu-

facturing Company had sent up a number of agricultural implements to the North-West Territories, and that the Massey Company's binder, which was equal to, if not better than any binder manufactured in the United States of America, is sold for \$180 on time payments, and \$160 cash. I did not state upon that occasion, as I wish to state now, that the Massey binder took the first prize and the gold medal at the Paris Exhibition last year. It did not take the medal in competition with other Canadian machines only, but it took the medal in competition with machines manufactured in the United States, France, Great Britain and Canada, and that, too, after an actual field contest. I do not wish to take up the time of the House by referring to what took place at that field contest, but I may say that among the machines in competition were the McCormick binder of Chicago, the Wood binder, the Osborn binder and the Johnson binder, which were manufactured in New York State, as well as with another binder which is made in France. In all the tests which were made, the Massey binder came out ahead and received the gold medal. It is a proud thing for a Canadian, to stand on the floor of Parliament and to be able to say, "This Canadian farming implement took the first prize at the World's fair, at Paris. I may say that the people of Manitoba are satisfied with the machinery which is being made in Canada, and the proof of that is, that they are purchasing it in large quantities. There may be men who prefer the American implements, and if they do they can purchase them cheaper than before 35 per cent. duty was raised. I will not take up the time of the House further than say that when the hon. gentleman rises to remark that the Brandon Times voices the sentiments of the Conservative electors of Manitoba, I utterly repudiate any such statement. I want the Brandon Times and its editor to know that, so far as I am concerned, I do not care a straw what his opinions are upon the position which I take here in reference to the question of the tariff, or upon any other question.

There is considerable talk in the city over the question of the Treasurer's salary, but in the midst of it all, aldermen must be sensible. There are no doubt many men who will say they will do the work McMillan does at a lower salary, but aldermen should be fully advised of their experience, and capability before even giving their officers money. Those who have had much to do with municipal matters in Ontario are fully aware of the responsibilities and duties of a Treasurer, require care, responsibility and experience, and with responsibility and confidence of the Municipalities it requires these qualifications to be justified here. There are some of them in which the effects of mistakes can be rectified without much inconvenience, but mistakes in the office of Mr. McMillan holds may easily plunge the city into serious trouble and individuals into serious loss. The responsibilities as will be taken into account when fixing the salary. Of course the city has no money to throw away on salaries, neither can it afford to run serious risks in an aim at economy. To our mind there are but few men in the country, indeed, if there are any, doing the same work with the same responsibility for less than \$1,000. It is indeed a question if it pays anyone who has the ability to do the work to take less under all the circumstances.

FREIGHT RATES.

It appears Brandon importers are not well satisfied yet notwithstanding the arrival of the N. P. that according to Grit prophecy was to free this country from bondage, and they certainly have ground for complaint. In years past the rates on the C. P. R. were so graded that wholesaling could be done in Brandon, but present rates practically put it out of the question. For instance up to this spring the rate per cwt. for carload lots on first class goods was from Montreal and other eastern points \$1.92; and no change was made from here westward, while the rate from the east to Winnipeg for the same goods which used to be \$1.06 has been reduced to \$1.43, giving Winnipeg and all points east an advantage of 50 cents per 100. The argument that Brandon is soverely a wholesale centre is not valid, as it was rapidly developing into one, and at present there are over 10 firms in it that pay annually \$10,000 each in freight. Although the situation serves some people right, the discrimination is an injustice to the west and not deserved by it.

Although the situation in the west is now relatively worse than it was, with Greenway's competing road in operation, we hear none of the agitation among the Winnipeg people that shook them to the very centre years ago when they were in war paint fighting for the interest of Manitoba. The three Jimmies and others of that ilk, urged the west at the time "to kick with them," in the cause of the country, and if report be true are importuning the C. P. R. through the Board of Trade of the capital to make no change in the present tariff. Those of the west who co-operated will now see their mistake, but the question is to remedy it.

Mr. Swinford, of the Northern Pacific, has been interviewed by our Board of Trade, and he says his company have arranged rates with the C. P. R. that they can do nothing that they came to Manitoba to make money and having 500 miles farther to haul goods from the Ontario centres, their connections being so serpentine in their course, they can

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make no reduction. This is the position in which Western Manitoba is left by the railway that Greenway and his colleagues told the people last elections was to save the province a half a million dollars in one year's shipment of wheat alone. The experience is, however, we now are better off by having two monopolies instead of one.

Some of our business people say if the C. P. R. don't make a reduction to this point they will transfer their entire business to the N. P., but this is neither fair nor right. The N. P. was brought in to do the cutting and not the C. P. R., and they were bussed heavily by the country for doing it, and if they refuse to do what they are paid for doing, why should they get any business at all. If the people of Brandon would only take that view of the question which is the only proper one they would either secure the competition they desire, or find out what in reality the fact they are paying their money to the N. P. and getting no equivalent. By the way, as Mr. Smart is in the city these days doing what he can to strengthen himself for the next elections it would not be a miss if the Board of Trade would ask him when the return is coming in to Manitoba for the \$600,000 it has already paid this alleged competing railway.

There is a feeling in town in some quarters, in favor of throwing the patronage of the place into the hands of the N. P. unless the C. P. R. cuts rates. This is neither right nor fair, and we ask the public in general to look before they leap. The C. P. R. was not brought in specially to cut rates below present figures, but the N. P. was specially bussed by the government for that end, and all sensible people should see what we are paying for or hold the government that bussed the road out of the people's money, responsible for mismanagement. There is a principle involved in this, and all sensible people should see the responsibility is placed on the proper shoulders.

LADIES' SOCIETY.

A General Meeting

Of the Members of the

Ladies' Society of Brandon

WILL BE HELD IN THE

FORRESTER'S HALL,

On WEDNESDAY, May 28th, at 3 p.m.

It is particularly requested that a full attendance be present as it is the last meeting.

PIANO TO RENT.

A fine Piano belonging to the Society, is to be let for the summer months. Terms \$2.00 per month. For further particulars apply to Mrs. EDGAR.

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